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**Ninth Congress  
of the  
International Federation of Hat Makers**

The ninth Congress of the International Federation of Hat Makers <sup>(1)</sup>, the first which has been held since the war, met at Zürich from 5 to 9 June 1921, a preliminary meeting having taken place on 5 June. The agenda, as proposed by the International Secretary, Mr. Metzschke (Germany), and accepted by the Congress, included the following items:

Appointment of officers and verification of credentials.

Financial and general report of the International Secretary; the Bulletin.

Reports of the national federations.

Revision of the constitution and development of the International.

Date and place of next Congress.

Appointment of the International Secretary.

The national federations of eight countries were represented by the following delegates:

AUSTRIA	Mr. Flaemisch.
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	Mr. Uhler.
DENMARK	Mr. Sundby.
FRANCE	Mr. Milan.
GERMANY	Messrs. Kaiser, Moeckel, Saemisch, and Siefert.
ITALY	Mr. Reina.
SWITZERLAND	Mr. Roduner.
UNITED KINGDOM	Mr. Mallalieu.

The Geneva and Wädenswil branches of the Swiss Federation, and the Danish Federation, in addition to their official delegates, sent several members who were allowed to attend the meetings of the Congress. The International Labour Office was also represented. All the credentials were admitted, and Mr. Metzschke (International Secretary) and Mr. Roduner (Switzerland) were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Congress.

(1) The International Federation of Hat Makers was founded at the Zürich Congress in 1893, after a preliminary conference in Paris at the time of the International Exhibition of 1889. Congresses have been held regularly since that time, in London (1896), Paris (1900), Brussels (1903), Frankfurt a/M. (1906), Vienna (1909), Milan (1912), Altenburg (1920). The last Congress was attended by the German and Scandinavian organisations only.



## Report of the International Secretariat

The following passages are quoted from the report submitted by the International Secretary:

The success of the Eighth International Congress, which was held in 1912 at Milan, led to the establishment of closer relations with the organisations which had not yet affiliated to the International Federation, such as the hat makers' federations of Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Australia, and North America. The Brazilian and Spanish unions have since then given their adherence, but the American Federation of Felt Hat Makers has not yet done so. The American hat makers have been in great difficulties owing to an action brought against them by the employers' organisation, as a result of which they had to pay very heavy damages for boycotting. The Milan Congress expressed the hope that the British hat makers' unions would adhere to the International, but it appears unlikely that this will happen. The Australian Federation, however, has stated its intention of affiliating.

Since the last Congress, the Secretariat has published the text of the constitution of the Federation in four languages. The Bulletin, which appears every two months, is also issued in four languages.

The strength and value of international solidarity have repeatedly been demonstrated by the prevention of the employment of foreign blacklegs and by the collection of considerable funds for the support of organisations on strike. During the period of hostilities, relations with the different countries were maintained through the Danish Union, and immediately after the war all the organisations previously affiliated stated that they wished to maintain the International. It was impossible, however, to convene the Congress earlier owing to practical difficulties.

The receipts of the Secretariat during 1920 were 10,845 marks, the expenditure 7,257 marks, and the credit balance at the end of the year 1,955 marks. Five countries have paid their contributions, and Germany has contributed an additional 4,000 marks in aid of strikers in Italy.

The membership of the various affiliated federations at the end of 1919 was as follows:—

Austria :	4,800 (3,816 in 1912); 3,149 women.
Czecho-Slovakia :	1,384; 785 women.
Denmark :	1,516 (268 in 1912); 1,151 women.
France :	3,800 (4,210 in 1912); number of women members not known.
Germany :	20,255 (11,888 in 1912); 13,354 women.
Italy :	9,973 (4,896 in 1912); 5,171 women.
Sweden :	552 (150 in 1912); 383 women.
Switzerland :	449 (267 in 1912); 158 women.
United Kingdom :	4,154 (4,118 in 1912); membership only open to men.

In 1912 the Belgian Federation had a thousand members, the Finnish Union 30 and the Hungarian Union 232; the present membership of these organisations is not known. The Norwegian Union had 12 members at the end of 1919, as compared with 83 at the end of 1912.

The report was approved by the majority of the delegates present. The French delegate, however, had been instructed to present a report on the International Secretariat, which had been adopted at the National Congress of the French Federation in 1919. In this report the International Secretary was criticised for not having transferred the seat of the Secretariat to a neutral country. The International Secretary

replied that he had asked the Danish Federation to undertake the Secretariat during the war, but that the Danish Secretary, Mr. Sundby, had refused. This statement was confirmed by Mr. Sundby. The French report also contained certain proposals for the revision of the constitution.

The report of the International Secretary was then approved unanimously except for the French delegate, who abstained from voting.

## The International Labour Organisation

The chairman emphasized the necessity of the co-operation of the trade union organisations of all countries with the International Labour Organisation set up by Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, with a view to sharing in any undertaking affecting the workers. He considered that the trade unions should do everything in their power to reply conscientiously to the questionnaires sent them by the International Labour Office.

## Reports of the Affiliated National Federations

### AUSTRIA

The report of the Austrian Federation states that the working classes of Austria have certainly suffered greatly through the war. From the beginning of the war, both Parliament and the public were deprived of any influence on the conduct of affairs. The trade unions continued to function, although in the case of the hat makers 85 per cent. of the members were unemployed from the outbreak of war. Unemployment benefit was reduced by half, so that the funds should not be exhausted too rapidly. Nearly 1,100 members were called to the colours, and 69 were killed during the war. Between 1914 and 1918 the Federation expended 96,000 kronen in sickness benefit, 112,000 kronen in invalidity benefit, 151,000 kronen in unemployment benefit for men and 30,000 kronen in unemployment benefit for women, making a total of 390,000 kronen on benefits. The development of the Federation is shown by the following table:

	Total membership	men	women
1913	3,711	2,307	1,404
1914	2,270	1,660	1,110
1917	1,773	902	871
1920	4,931	1,714	3,217

The federation has lost nine branches with 1,486 members situated in districts which now belong to Czecho-Slovakia. Part of the funds of the Federation, amounting to 46,000 kronen, have also been transferred to the Czecho-Slovak



Union. The organised workers in the straw, wool felt, and straw felt hat industries form 98 per cent. of the total number. The milliners alone, of whom only 1,400 are members of the Federation, are not yet sufficiently well organised.

Owing to the increased cost of living, there have been continual variations in wages. Milliners, who earned the lowest wages before the war, have obtained a minimum wage of 2,500 kronen per month, and may rise to 12,000 kronen.

The Federation subscription is 1 per cent. of earnings, and benefits vary from 9 to 24 kronen per day. The journal of the Federation is distributed free to all members.

#### DENMARK

Cap makers and furriers have for some time been included in the Federation. At the Congress of 1918 six branches, including 1,184 members, were represented. In 1917 wages were from 35 to 40 kroner per week for men and 20 kroner for women. At the present time men receive 100 kroner and women 55. The Federation now has 1,500 members, 400 men and 1,100 women, belonging to 11 local branches. About 1,000 of the members work in the hat and cap industry, while the rest are engaged in branches of the fur trade. Unemployment is so acute that there are 450 members out of work in the fur industry alone. The Federation has been obliged to accept advances from the Government in order to continue paying unemployment benefit. At the moment negotiations with the Government for a fresh loan of 50,000 kroner are in progress.

#### FRANCE

All collective action for improved conditions was suspended during the first years of the war. The first strike took place in Paris in May and June 1917. At that time the Parisian milliners formed a trade union, and 300 still remain members of the Federation. Other agitations took place in 1918 in Paris, Lyons, Romans, and Marseilles, and were completely successful. In 1919 other centres of the hat trade, which until that time had refused to join the central organisation, adhered to the Federation. These included the centres of Sept-Fonds, Caussade, and St. Symphorien, which are the most important centres of the straw hat industry in France. The workers in these districts were then earning the same wages as in 1914. In June 1919 they went on strike, and 1,500 workers left the factories, to which they returned a few weeks later with a collective agreement. The last Congress of the Federation was held in 1919, and re-elected the managing bodies of the Federation. Since then the membership of the unions has greatly decreased, owing to the failure of the general strike of May 1920 and the increase in unemployment. One-tenth of the workers in the hat trade, i.e. more

than 1,000 persons, have left the industry, temporarily at any rate. Those who remain are working short time, generally 30 to 36 hours per week.

The 8-Hour Day Act has now legalised conditions which were established some time ago by collective agreement. Administrative regulations, which in France always supplement social legislation, allow 120 hours' overtime per year on account of the seasonal character of the industry, but in no case may the working day exceed 10 hours. In Paris, however, even this overtime is not allowed, unless there are no unemployed, and at certain times of the year. The working of overtime is balanced by the 44-hour week stipulated by the agreement.

The Federation, which has been in existence for 41 years, only included felt hat makers until about 1900. The introduction of machinery led to the gradual disappearance of the skilled worker and the old craft idea. Latterly the Federation has attempted to include all workers in the hat industry. The distribution of its members in the various branches of the industry is as follows:

Fancy hat makers	2,200
Straw hat makers	1,900
Felt hat makers	1,100
Cap makers	700
Milliners	300
Various	140
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,340</b>

These figures include 2,940 women. The majority of the women members are straw hat sewers, of whom there are about 2,300. The total number of workers employed in the hat industry proper in France is estimated at about 13,000; in 1914 it was estimated at 20,000. The number has thus decreased by 7,000. 500 members were killed in the war. The Federation includes 25 unions, the largest of which is the Paris Hat Makers' Union, with 2,100 members. The development of the Federation is shown by the following table:

	Total subscriptions	No. of subscribing members	No. on books
1904	10,166	1,310	1,640
1909	16,686	2,140	2,670
1914	15,082*		
1915	4,870*		
1916	6,988*		
1917	8,434*		
1918	7,227*		
1919	22,768	3,040	3,800
1920	41,196	5,080	6,340

\* War years. Figures for reference only.



The strike movements since 1916, involving 1,816 workers, have necessitated an expenditure of 27,500 francs from the central funds and 157,600 francs from the funds of the affiliated unions. Wages have been increased by 200 to 250 per cent. since 1914, but are still very unequal, varying according to the class of worker and according to district. In Paris the average daily wage is 30 to 35 francs for men and 22 to 25 francs for women (fancy hats). The corresponding wage in the provinces is 16 to 22 francs and 12 to 18 francs. Fur felt hat makers earn 15 to 25 francs (men) and 8 to 12 francs (women). The wages of wool felt hat makers vary from 10 to 18 francs for men and from 6 to 12 francs for women; straw hat makers earn 10 to 20 francs and 5 to 15 francs. All these wages are paid for eight hours' work.

The balance in hand of the Federation at the end of March 1921 amounted to 40,000 francs and the funds of the affiliated unions to 250,000 francs, of which 200,000 francs belonged to the Paris Hat Makers' Union.

An interesting example of solidarity based on an ancient custom of the guilds exists in Paris, where hat makers who are too old to work are allotted a district by the trade union; they are entitled to receive 5 centimes per week from every worker in the factories of this district. It is estimated that the average weekly sum thus collected by each old worker is 50 francs.

#### GERMANY

The growth of the German Federation since the last congress has been as follows :

	Total membership	Women members
31 Dec. 1913	11,927	5,996
" " 1914	9,437	5,539
" " 1915	8,031	5,306
" " 1916	7,950	5,587
" " 1917	8,616	6,367
" " 1918	10,616	6,970
" " 1919	20,255	13,354
" " 1920	23,206	15,424

On 15 August 1914, 5,500, or 55 per cent., of the members of the Federation were unemployed. Of 3,650 members serving in the forces, 368 were killed.

On 1 May 1921, the Federation had 24,000 members belonging to 57 local branches. With the exception of a very small number of workers all branches of the hat industry are at present completely organised. A few small groups near the Swiss frontier belong to the Christian Clothing Workers' Union and are not affiliated to the German Federation of Hat Workers.

Conditions of work are regulated by collective agreements throughout the industry. The 46-hour week is in force. Wages are paid for public holidays and for compulsory annual holidays of from 6 to 14 days. The industry has suffered particularly from the shortage of raw materials.

The receipts of the Federation during the eight years covered by the report amount to 2,600,000 marks, the expenditure to nearly 2,000,000 marks, and the balance in hand at the end of 1920 to 605,000 marks. The Federation has a funeral benefit fund and a sick benefit fund. The weekly paper *Hutmacher* is circulated to all members. The Report concludes with a statement that the Federation will not oppose the transfer of the seat of the International to another country if this is likely to benefit it.

#### ITALY

The Federation has 28 branches. The membership has developed as follows :—

	Membership	men	women
1911	5,136	3,265	1,871
1914	5,981	3,804	2,177
1919	9,973	4,802	5,171

At the end of the first half of 1920, the membership had increased to 11,871, including 6,278 women. Congresses were held in December 1918 and December 1920. The last congress altered the structure of the Federation and set up an industrial federation including men and women workers in all trades connected with hat making. The subscription, which was raised to 1 per cent. of the average earnings of all members, is deducted from wages and in some districts paid direct to the union by the employers, while in others it is laid down by collective agreements that the employers must submit the wage lists to the unions so that the latter can make the necessary calculations. The funds of the Federation amounted to 30,000 lire at the end of 1919.

The most important point which has been gained is the 8-hour day with the Saturday afternoon holiday. Conditions of work are regulated by collective agreements. Each worker is entitled to six days' holiday per year with pay. In all districts there are joint committees and shop committees to deal with social and labour questions.

An important strike took place last year at Biella, involving an expenditure of 65,000 lire. The Federations



of other countries contributed the following sums to the strike fund :

	<i>lire</i>
Austria	960
Finland	60
France	1,000
Germany	5,000
Scandinavian countries	843
Sweden	695
Switzerland	845

The extent of unemployment among the members of the Federation in the last eight years is shown by the following table :

	men	women	days lost
1912	1,319	418	97,671
1913	3,196	1,151	151,901
1914	5,005	2,130	270,619
1915	5,948	3,360	701,861
1916	2,260	2,263	344,775
1917	1,156	1,695	221,932
1918	874	2,245	307,337
1919	2,311	2,479	307,037

The Italian Federation, with the other trade unions of the country, is at present engaged in a great commercial transaction with a view to reviving the textile industry, which has growing stocks in hand, and at the same time to giving the working classes the opportunity of obtaining cheap clothing. The trade union trust has purchased very large stocks, so that it will be able to sell a suit of clothes with hat and shoes for 100 lire.

#### SWITZERLAND

The receipts of the Swiss Federation for 1919 were 8,700 francs, and for 1920 11,300 francs, and the expenditure in these two years was 3,900 francs and 5,700 francs respectively. The balance in hand at the end of 1920 was 23,279 francs. 10 per cent. of the members are unemployed and 70 per cent. are on short time.

#### UNITED KINGDOM

The Federation has been instrumental in reducing the hours of work, which before the war were 56½ per week, to 55½, and, since the Armistice, to 46½. Work is carried on from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., and on

Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 12. Overtime is allowed to a maximum of 6 hours per week, if there are no unemployed, and if the works have sufficient accommodation and plant to justify this. The cost of living has increased by 128 per cent. since 1914, and wages have been raised by 150 per cent.

The Federation has succeeded in obtaining the installation of appliances for purifying the air, which have helped to obviate the dangers of mercury poisoning.

The credit balance of the Federation at the end of 1919 was over £40,000, and the annual receipts were £7,250. The membership in 1914 was 3,477; in 1919 it dropped to 2,776, but rose again to 3,365; it was 3,603 in 1920, and 4,076 on 31 March 1921.

#### Resolutions

After the reports had been discussed, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

#### *The 8-Hour Day*

The Ninth International Congress of Hat Makers urges all affiliated organisations and their members to use all means in their power to maintain the maximum working day of eight hours, to apply it integrally, and to resist all attacks on this important measure of social progress. Overtime is only permissible with the authorisation of the workers' organisations and when there are no unemployed. In no case should the 8-hour day be rendered illusory by the working of overtime.

#### *Mercury in the Hat Industry*

The Ninth International Congress of Hat Makers recommends the national organisations to make enquiries in their respective countries concerning the frequency of mercury poisoning, and to submit the results of these enquiries to the International Secretariat.

It instructs the International Secretary to request the International Labour Office at Geneva also to undertake enquiries into mercury poisoning in the hat industry in various countries, especially with a view to ascertaining what steps have been taken in order to reduce this danger to a minimum.

#### *German-speaking Hat Makers of Czecho-Slovakia*

The Ninth International Congress of Hat Makers is governed by the constitution of the Federation as regards requests for admission. These regulations only recognise national organisations as members. As the Federation of Clothing Workers of Reichenberg does not fulfil the requisite conditions, it cannot be admitted. The International Federation of Hat Makers is most anxious to establish close relations with the German-speaking hat makers in Czecho-Slovakia and recommends the two parties to resume negotiations for amalgamation with the assistance of the International Secretariat.

#### *Emigration*

The Ninth International Congress of Hat Makers renews and confirms all previous decisions of trade unions and socialist parties aiming at the protection of emigrants in every respect. The Congress demands the abolition of the hindrances and difficulties in the way of transit caused



by the war, under which the proletariat is still suffering, and the organisation on a broad basis of the legal protection of emigrants. The affiliated organisations are obliged, under the constitution of the International, to assist such of their members as emigrate with advice and material help.

### *The International Situation*

The following motion concerning the international situation was passed unanimously:

The Ninth International Congress of Hat Makers at Zürich notes that capitalism in all countries is making great efforts to throw the burden of the disastrous consequences of the war on the working classes. In view of this fact the Congress emphasises the necessity of developing the international organisation of the working classes more strongly than ever, particularly the organisation of the hat makers. The Congress expresses the hope that comrades in all countries will combine to present a united front in the struggle against international capitalism.

The French delegate presented the following motion concerning trade union policy. It was adopted unanimously except for the Italian delegate, who abstained from voting.

In view of the attacks and insults which are being offered to the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam, the Ninth Congress of the International Federation of Hat Makers, meeting at Zürich on 5 June and the following days, desires to express its active sympathy with the Federation.

### *Revision of the Constitution*

On the proposal of the French Federation, the following preamble was added to the first article:

The International Federation of Hat Makers adopts as its principle the universal solidarity of all workers in general, and of all the national federations of hat makers in particular.

Its object is to take an active part, as far as the means at its disposal permit, in all propaganda for the maintenance of world peace, which is the essential condition for a just order of society in which liberated labour shall hold supreme sway.

Article 7 of the constitution has been modified, and now provides that federations with 5,000 members or less may have one representative, while federations with more than 5,000 members are entitled to two representatives, at congresses.

The subscription was previously 15 francs per 100 members per year at the pre-war exchange rate. It was decided unanimously, with one abstention, to raise it to the equivalent of the normal wage of a man for four hours' work per 100 members per year. For the years 1919 and 1920 the old subscription will be paid, and for 1914 to 1918 no subscription will be levied.

### *The Next Congress*

It was decided that the next congress should meet at London, provided that the British organisation agreed. It is hoped that the British Federation of Hat Makers may be induced to attend this congress and to affiliate to the International Federation.

### *The International Secretaryship*

The British, Austrian, Danish, and Swiss delegations urged that the International Secretariat should continue to have its headquarters in Germany. The French delegate stated that he no longer insisted on the transfer, having learned that the International Secretary had attempted to transfer the headquarters to a neutral country during the war. The Germans, however, definitely refused, and proposed to appoint Mr. Reina (Italy) as International Secretary. After a long discussion, this proposal was adopted. It was also decided to establish a secretariat of five members, three of whom, the president, the vice-president, and the secretary, should always be elected by the Congress, while the two assistants should be nominated by the national federation in charge of headquarters. The secretary and these two members would form the committee, which would meet as often as necessary, while the secretariat as a whole should meet at least once a year.

Mr. Siefert (Germany) was elected president, and Mr. Milan (France) vice-president. It was unanimously agreed that the ex-secretary, Mr. Metzschke, should be appointed honorary president for life of the Federation.



## STUDIES AND REPORTS

already issued.

Where the English or French text of a Report has not yet been published it will be issued at a later date.

### Series A.

- N° 1. THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SPANISH WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS, issued September 25th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 2. THE DISPUTE IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN ITALY. TRADE UNION CONTROL OF INDUSTRY, (First part) issued September 25th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 3. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS 1920, issued October 4th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 4. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WORKERS IN THE FOOD AND DRINK TRADES, issued October 11th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 5. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. CONFERENCE BETWEEN SIR ROBERT HORNE AND THE MINERS' FEDERATION, issued October 11th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 6. THE CONGRESS OF THE LABOUR AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL, issued October 14th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 7. THE MINERS' INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, issued October 19th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 8. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION. A COMPARISON, issued October 21st 1920. *French and English.*
- " 9. THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF METAL WORKERS, issued October 22nd 1920. *French and English.*
- " 10. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRIPLE INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE, issued October 26th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 11. THE DISPUTE IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN ITALY. TRADE UNION CONTROL OF INDUSTRY. (Second part) issued November 4th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 12. THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BOOKBINDERS, issued November 26th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 13. THE MINERS' STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN, issued December 21st 1920. *French and English.*
- " 14. THE XVth CONGRESS OF THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR (CONFÉDÉRATION GÉNÉRALE DU TRAVAIL) FRANCE, HELD AT ORLEANS, 27th SEPTEMBER TO 2nd OCTOBER 1920, issued December 23rd 1920. *French and English.*
- " 15. THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GENERAL FACTORY WORKERS issued on January 24th 1921. *French and English.*

- N° 16. TENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN LABOUR LEGISLATION SINCE THE WAR, issued February 11th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 17. THE GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM DURING THE TEN YEARS 1910-1919, issued February 16th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 18. FIRST SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS, London, November 22-27th 1920, issued March 15th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 19. THE MINIMUM PROGRAMME OF THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR OF FRANCE, issued March 18th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 20. INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYMEN'S CONGRESS, London, November 29-30th 1920, issued April 11th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 21. THE PROGRAMME AND ORGANISATION OF THE CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS OF GERMANY (Congress at Essen 20-24 November 1920), issued May 30th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 22. LE CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES OUVRIERS DU TRANSPORT (GENÈVE, 18-22 AVRIL 1921), paru le 13 août 1921. *En français seulement.*

### Series B.

- N° 1. COAL PRODUCTION IN THE RUHR DISTRICT. Enquiry by the International Labour Office, end of May 1920, issued September 1st 1920. *French and English.*
- " 2. PAPERS RELATING TO SCHEMES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS AND FOOD STUFFS, issued October 5th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 3. THE CONDITIONS OF LABOUR AND PRODUCTION IN THE UPPER SILESIAN COALFIELD, issued December 10th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 4. THE SOCIALISATION OF COAL MINES IN GERMANY, issued January 25th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 5. THE ESSEN MEMORANDUM ON THE SOCIALISATION OF THE COAL MINES IN GERMANY (6 Nov. 20, issued 28th January 1921. *French and English.*
- " 6. WORKS COUNCILS IN GERMANY, issued January 29th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 7. THE BILL TO ESTABLISH WORKERS' CONTROL IN ITALY, issued February 28th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 8. A DEMAND FOR WORKERS' CONTROL IN INDUSTRY IN FRANCE. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FEDERATION OF METAL WORKERS AND THE ASSOCIATION OF METALLURGICAL AND MINING INDUSTRIES, issued March 31st 1921. *French and English.*
- " 9. THE REFORM OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF LABOUR (CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE DEL LAVORO) IN ITALY TOWARDS A TECHNICAL PARLIAMENT OF LABOUR, issued April 14th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 10. PROFIT-SHARING AND LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP. PROPOSAL OF THE ITALIAN CATHOLIC PARTY, issued 16th June 1921. *French and English.*



**Series C.**

- N° 1. BRITISH LEGISLATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, issued October 26th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 2. GOVERNMENT ACTION IN DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN ITALY, issued October 27th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 3. THE BULGARIAN LAW ON COMPULSORY LABOUR, issued November 4th 1920. *French and English.*
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- " 5. THE ORGANISATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN FRANCE, issued February 21st. 1921. *French and English.*

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**Series E.**

- N° 1. COMPENSATION FOR WAR DISABLEMENT IN FRANCE. ACT OF MARCH 31st, 1919, issued February 28th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 2 THE COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED MEN, issued April 25th 1921. *French and English.*

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**Series H.**

- N° 1. CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1919 (Denmark and Sweden), issued September 8th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 2. SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE BELGIAN CO-OPERATIVE OFFICE issued September 25th 1920. *French and English.*

**Series K.**

- N° 1. FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LANDWORKERS' UNIONS AFFILIATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, issued November, 1920. *French and English.*
- " 2. AGRARIAN CONDITIONS IN SPAIN, issued November 10th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 3. SMALL HOLDINGS IN SCOTLAND, issued November 12th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 4. THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN ITALIAN AGRICULTURE, issued December 17th 1920. *French and English.*
- " 5. THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN AGRICULTURE, BEFORE THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, issued February 10th 1921. *French and English.*
- " 6. THE REGULATION OF LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE, issued April 23rd 1921. *French and English.*